

diseases) 23% (and lowest frequencies were the urinary tract and central nervous system disease (2/5%).

Conclusion: Due to the low health status in some parts of the city of Shirvan, the role of health status in the control of parasitic and infectious diseases and reducing infants' mortality, this city is undeniable. In order to reduce infants' mortality rates and improving the health of this age group, increased awareness of their parents by providing training programs is recommended. In compliance with health tips and referrals to clinics when their children receive appropriate services are required.

Key words: Infant, Mortality, Disease

Effect of massage therapy on HR and SaO2 in neonates

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Background: Pain management is especially important for neonates who are not able to verbally express their pain. Although babies cannot express their pain as older children, but capable to show in response the pain a set of measures as observable behavioral responses. The aim of this study was to determine Effect of massage therapy on HR and SaO2 in neonates.

Methods: This investigation was a clinical trial study on 30 neonates admitted to NICU. The questionnaires were composed of socio-demographic status and check list for recording HR and SaO2 in neonates. Measurements of HR and SaO2 were taken twice, before and then again after completion of the intervention, and massage therapy was codified to relieve pain and evaluate them. $P < 0.05$ is acceptable for all of tests.

Findings: The study showed that there was significant difference in before and after the intervention in severity of pain in neonates ($P = 0.02$). Nonetheless, we suggest doing more studies in related subjects.

Conclusion: Our investigation shows that massage therapy improve the HR and SaO2 in neonate. Therefore, we suggest using this procedure as a routine care in neonate units.

Key words: pain; Massage therapy; neonates.

Demographic and clinical characteristic of febrile convulsion in children admitted in Ayatollah Mosavi hospital

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Background: Febrile convulsion (FC) is the most common seizure disorder in childhood and a common cause of admission in pediatric hospitals. The present study was conducted to determine the characteristics of febrile convulsion in children.

Methods: In this cross-sectional study, all children (under 5 years old) that were admitted with the diagnosis of febrile convulsion in pediatric department of Ayatollah Mosavi hospital of Zanjan, during one year were studied. The obtained data was analyzed by means of SPSS software (ver. 16).

Findings: Out of 131 children with febrile convulsion, Mean age of children with FC was 2.5 years. FC was more prevalent in the boys than girls (56.5% vs. 43.5%). The most common types of seizure were generalized tonic-clonic seizure (67.9%). The most common underlying

causes were catch cold (29.8%) followed by respiratory infections (27.5%).

Conclusion: The epidemiological and clinical characteristics of FC in our study were similar to other studies in other places. Results of study determine that risk of FC in childhood with catch cold and upper respiratory infection is high.

Key words: Febrile convulsion, children, clinical characteristics

Epidemiology poisoning by methadone in pediatric department of shahid sadooghi hospital of Yazd in 2012

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Background: Poisoning with Methadone is one of the most frequent poisonings among different age groups in Iran. This kind of poisoning is an emergency task and should be treated immediately. Children under six years old are at risk, due to keeping this syrup at home and availability of it to children. This research is to examine the extent of epidemiology poisoning with methadone in under-six year old children in shahid sadooghi hospital of Yazd in 2012.

Methods: This research is a descriptive sectional study which was done in shahid sadooghi hospital. The Society of this study was the patient of this hospital. The collected data are demographic features As well as the results of receipting those patients who were poisoned with methadone. Data Analysis was done by use of SPSS

Findings: The results showed that 25 patients were poisoned with methadone out of 45.

Conclusion: With reference to the data and carelessness of parents as well as the necessity of using this medicine for one of the children, the following suggestions are proposed. The medicine should be out of reach of children, using some special bottles not letting the children to open it, trainings regarding the case of poisoning in order to decrease the side-effects.

Key words: poisoning, methadone, children

Survey of prevalence of malnutrition in children 0-6 years old in the Community Oriented Medical Education of Zanjan University of Medical Sciences in 2011

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Introduction: Protein calorie malnutrition is still one of the most important problems in the developing countries like Iran. This study was conducted to clarify the frequency of malnutrition and its related factors in children living in Community Oriented Medical Education field in Zanjan.

Methods: Height, weight and head circumference of 376 children referring to Community Oriented Medical Education field in Zanjan were measured. Nutritional status of children was evaluated by the three indices of stunting, and underweight and its relation with factors such as sex, marital, educational occupational and economical status, number of family members, unpredicted child bearing, cultural beliefs and data sources in nutrition was statistically analyzed by T test and one way Anova test.

Findings: from 376 children, 204 were boys and 172